Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1806. [No. 1766.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE.
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,

A consignment of SEGARS, of the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23. d

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprize, Capt. Colcord, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE,
A CARGO OF SALT,
Consisting of
300 sacks Liverpool stored,
3000 bushels do. coarse.
For terms apply to
William Hodgson.

November 5. d.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 2 RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single,
November 6.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made by Robert Smith to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due to Henry Tabscott, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday, the 6th of December next, a HOUSE and LOT, on Fairfax-street, nearly opposite Mr. Joseph Dean's. The lot fronts 20 feet on the street, and extends back 123 feet 6 inches—the house is a frame, 2 stories, completely finished, [except painting] with a kitchen adjoining. The sale will take place between the hours of two and four o'clock in the evening, on the premises

Robert Moss.

November 17.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

The Subscriber

Informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—
—CONSISTING OF—
Superfine, Fine, and Forrest } *Cloths.*
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchestry,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfthicks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flushings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Platillas,
White and brown Rolls,
Burboon Gurrahs,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of taylors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for ready money. He hopes to meet with that encouragement his attention to business may seem to merit from a generous public.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen and granery at Broad Creek, in Maryland, (holding an unexpired lease for the same) with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, containing a number of excellent apple trees—the ground equal to any for a garden—It is also an excellent stand for a tavern or blacksmith shop, either of which would be immensely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a proper manner. The terms will be made easy by early application as above.

November 5. dtf

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 28

For LONDON,

The Ship
ENTERPRIZE,
Capt. COLCORD;
Will sail about the 6th of December.—For passage only apply to the master on board, or to

William Hodgson.

November 20. d

A Servant

IS offered for sale for eight years—a tall *Mulatto Man*, an excellent groom, knows how to wait on a gentleman, a good farmer, weaver, glazier, and is capable of being as good a servant as any in America.

The terms (for ready money) is at the rate of *Twenty Pounds* per year, or *One Hundred and Sixty Pounds*. Enquire of

Benjamin Dulany,
King-Street, Alexandria.

November 22, 1806. 6t

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by
Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10. d

Malaga Wine.

60 quarter-casks of the best quality *Mountain Wine*, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19. d

Tanner's Oil.

A few barrels of *Tanner's Oil*, for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also now Landing
6 Puncheons Grenada Rum,
Barrels, half barrels, kids New Beef,
30 Boxes Cod-fish.

Nov. 15. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

450 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt; on board the brig Comet, Capt. Grow, from Portland, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle:

Who have also landing from said Brig,
80 barrels New-England Rum,
82 do, Tanners Oil,
170 boxes Brown Soap.

November 17. d

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
80 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
NewEngland rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17 d

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE*, with a good *GARDEN*, on Gibbon street.

July 28. tf

St. Andrew's Society.

THE Members of the St. Andrew's Society are requested to attend the Anniversary Meeting of this Institution, on *Monday* next, at Mr. JOHN CADEY'S Hotel, at ten o'clock.

By order of the President.

John Ramsay, *Sec'y.*

November 27. 3t

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has received and offers for sale, at his store in Prince street [lower end]

Apples in barrels
Cyder by the barrel
Potatoes of an excellent quality
Prunes by the box or less quantity
Spiced Salmon in kegs
Fresh Shelbarks, Filberts and English Walnuts
Goshen and Rhode Island Cheese
Onions, Codfish, Cinnamon
Sweetmeats, and Tea in canisters
Segars by the box, and a
Quantity of men's fine Shoes.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

TO RENT,

A Frame House in Prince street, nearly opposite the Bank of Potomac—a good stand for business. Apply as above.

November 27 3t*

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Brick Dwelling-House*, situate on Duke-street; and lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Davis. For terms apply to

Lawrence Hooff.

November 25. d6t

Salt afloat.

500 bushels Ground Allum Salt, on board Sloop Maria Antoinette, and for sale, by

Wadsworth & Butler.

Who have also landing, from said Sloop, at Vowell's wharf,
3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes mould Candles,
50 barrels prime Beef,
10 do do. Pork,
5 quarter casks Teneriffe Wine.

November 25.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, to spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 16. d

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, September 30.

By the messenger, whose arrival from Paris we mentioned yesterday, government, we understand, has received information of the departure of Bonaparte from his capital. He was accompanied by Talleyrand.

A cabinet council was held yesterday at lord Howick's office.

Yesterday we received Paris and Dutch papers, the former to the 22d, the latter to the 27th inst. The intelligence contained in them is not so important as that furnished by the Hamburgh papers and the letters from the north of Germany. Little is said respecting the movements of the Prussian troops, or the expected rupture between the courts of Berlin and Paris; while all that is mentioned respecting the military demonstrations of Russia is evidently founded in wilful misrepresentation. In fact, none of the continental gazettes within the control of France durst mention that there are one hundred and fifty thousand Russians on their march to the assistance of Prussia.

If the Naples news be deserving of credit, the French have again re-occupied the Further Calabria. The British are said to have retired from Amanthea, and Massena is represented as being in full march to Reggio. The latter part of this intelligence is sufficient to destroy the credit of the whole. Massena, sanguinary and ferocious as he is, is too good an officer to thrust himself into that nook of Italy with any considerable force, leaving all the country between that place and Naples open to a sudden disembarkation of the force assembled for the defence of Sicily.

A report prevailed at the Hague, that Bonaparte had left Paris for Mayence. It is very likely to be true. When he does put himself at the head of an army, it will be most probably that part of it which is concentrated on the Saxon frontier. The Dutch funds have risen two per cent.

The Hamburgh mails due on the 21st and 24th instant arrived yesterday; the contents of the first were anticipated in our paper of Saturday.

When a contest is about to take place for the better part of Europe, it is some consolation to know, that the preparations of the powers who are to fight for its freedom and security, are not inadequate to the great cause they have to uphold. We therefore hear with particular satisfaction, that the Austrian army is more numerous, better appointed, more abundantly provided, and in habits of more effective discipline, than it was previous to the commencement of the late disastrous campaign. These wonders have been achieved by the great influence and indefatigable attention of the archduke Charles; of that amiable and able prince, who, we trust, will one day appear as the restorer and avenger of the house of Austria. The army has been recruited to a number much above its ordinary establishment; and it is, perhaps, the knowledge of this fact which has produced the liberation of the Austrian prisoners by France. In detaining them, Bonaparte only furnished Austria with a fair pretext for quarrel whenever a fair opportunity should offer; in restoring them, he would add little to the effective strength of that army, for few of the soldiers would, and we believe none of the officers could, expect to be employed. Should the flames of war again burst forth on the continent, we do not think Austria will remain a tame spectatress of the scene. Considerable magazines are ordered to be prepared in Bohemia; troops are concentrating on the right bank of the Danube; and we think, under pretence of protecting the neutrality of her territory, or some other reason equally valid, that Austria will contrive to take a part in the general quarrel. It is this apprehension, as well as the hostile attitude of Prussia, which has rendered Bonaparte so unusually temperate for the last six weeks. He is not ignorant that the Austrian army is numerous and far better composed at present, than it was when he began to cross the Rhine against it this time twelve months.

The eternal subject of the surrender of Cattaro is put to rest for some time. Austria appears to have satisfied all the forms that were required by France. General Bellegarde, with a considerable force, presented himself before the place, and required to be put in possession of it. The Russians demurred, and threatened to treat him as an enemy if he should attempt a landing.

The Prussian troops having almost all reached their different points of destination, the movements are of course not so frequent as they were a few days ago. The strength of the Prussian and allied army is concentrated in the following positions:—The head quarters where the king nominally, but the duke of Brunswick really commands, are to be established between Halle and Merseburgh—another corps is to be stationed in front of Magdeburg; a third in the neighborhood of Gottingen, and a fourth in Westphalia. The three last divisions are to be severally commanded by prince Hohenlohe, general Moellendorf, and the elector of Hesse. Both the Saxons and Hessians are already incorporated with the Prussians; and, what is of very great importance, it is placed beyond all doubt that a considerable Russian force is rapidly advancing towards Silesia. The 20th inst was the time fixed for his Prussian majesty's departure from Berlin for the army; the Queen, it is said, accompanies him. A report prevailed at Dresden, that he would be met there by the emperor Alexander.

The Berlin intelligence mentions that baron Jacobi was to quit that city on a journey; his excellency is coming to London. He was expected to pass through Hamburgh on the 20th instant, and his arrival by the next packet may be looked for.

Bonaparte continues hostilities against the humble retainers of the continental press with the same rancor that he did the war against the house of Austria, or the queen of Naples. Four of them, accused of high treason against the Corsican emperor, are condemned as contumacious, and are to be shot as soon as they can be taken.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent of the first respectability. We place much reliance upon the accuracy of the details contained in it:—

"*Altona, September* 16, 1806.

Great exertions are making to place the army in Saxony on the most formidable footing, and to take the field immediately. The Prussian general Hohenlohe is to command the combined army; but it is supposed that the king of Prussia will have the supreme command, as his head qurrters are to be at Halle.

One hundred thousand Russians are on their march to Warschau: eighty thousand are at Brody and Belitz. The armies are to be commanded by generals Michelson and Benningsen; they are to receive their heavy artillery at Gros Glogau, where the greatest activity prevails in the magazines.

The Russians are to cross the Oder at Brieg, Breslau and Gros Glogau, and that part of the army is already arrived on the frontiers of Silesia. The grand duke Constantine, and some say, the emperor Alexander, is expected at Berlin.

On the 7th inst part of the Prussian army was arrived in Saxony, by the road of Bautzen. The Prussian third battalions of each regiment have received orders to march, which is not usually done.

The Austrians are forming large magazines at Troppau, Joggerdoaf, and in Bohemia.

A large train of artillery has passed thro' Brunswick from Magdeburgh, to join the Prussian army in Hanover.

The Prussians have taken possession of the principality of Fulda, the only sovereignty left to the prince of Orange, who arrived at Magdeburg on the 9th.

The duke of Brunswick is to have the command of the centre of the Prussia army. His own army is to be increased from 2000 to 6000 men.

The elector of Saxony's troops received orders to march on the 9th of September.

At Halle the troops are quartered even in the professors houses; and the churches are already converted into magazines. Eleven regiments are on their march to Leipzig. The Prussian troops, under the prince of Hohenlohe, crossed the Elbe, near Dresden, on the 11th instant. These are to be replaced by Russians. The nearest French force is at Bayreuth and Coburg.

Count Schullenburg Kehnert is named governor of Berlin, vice Mollendorff."

Lord Morpeth, notwithstnding all his arrangements were made, and carriages ordered to be ready, did not, we find, leave town for Berlin on Sunday night.—As baron Jacobi may be hourly expected, his lordship, probably, will not set out on his mission until after an interview has taken place between that minister and the secretary of state for the foreign department.

We have the very great satisfaction to announce to the public, that Mr Windham has accepted the office of secretary at war. The manly talents, the persevering activity, the comprehensive mind, and high individual character of that gentleman, have long been established; we cannot, therefore, but congratulate administration on the accession of such an able coadjutor.

(EVENING.)

The messenger whose arrival with dispatches from lord Lauderdale, we announced yesterday, brought Paris papers to Friday last inclusive.

Bonaparte and Talleyrand, as we stated yesterday, have actually left Paris: The former set off last Wednesday night from St. Cloud with Madame Bonaparte, who, we suppose, accompanies him only part of the way. The Moniteur adds, that he is supposed to be gone to Mentz. Talleyrand left Paris on Friday to join his master. Before his departure, Bonaparte made some communications to the conservative senate, and though the Moniteur takes no notice of them, one of the other papers informs us, that they consisted of a letter to the prince primate of the confederation of the Rhine, a letter to the king of Bavaria, in which he announces that he still hopes to preserve peace with Prussia; but in case that power should not give a prompt and categorical answer, he is ready to enter Germany at the head of 300,000 men.

It is evident that Bonaparte has no hopes of preserving peace with Prussia. Had not all hopes been at an end, had not Prussia assumed an attitude, and adopted a language, which rendered the preservation of peace impossible, Bonaparte would not have left Paris. He has left Paris to take the command of the army; Talleyrand is gone after him for the purpose no doubt of inspiring the people with a belief that victory is certain, and that Talleyrand will be enabled to negociate a peace as humiliating to Prussia, as the peace of Presburg was to Austria.

All the troops that were encamped at Meudon have left Paris, together with a part of the garrison—Some of the conscripts have even marched to join the armies. It is probable that Bonaparte will proceed from Mentz to Frankfort, where the principal corps of the grand army is stationed.

Of the differences that have occasioned this hostile state of affairs between Prussia and France, the Moniteur takes no notice. It confines itself to the insertion of fabricated letters from Cassel & Dresden, tending to inculcate a belief that the electors of Hesse and Saxony are averse to any junction or co operation with Prussia, and that the elector of Hesse had refused to ratify a treaty concluded by his minister with Prussia. But these assertions, so contrary to what is known to be the fact, deceive no one, and we have often been surprised that ministers should wish to give currency to these fabrications. Though the Moniteur however is silent with respect to the differences with Prussia, the Argus has been ordered to make a furious attack against her, and endeavored to impress a belief that she cannot be trusted either by Great Britain, Austria, or Russia. The only notice we think it necessary to take of this article in the Argus is to say that it confirms what we have invariably said, and what the late opposition would not admit, that Prussia had promised to take part in the late coalition.

But from these calumnies and fabications, let us pass to considerations of more importance and take a view of the real state of affairs. And here we must congratulate our readers upon the tone and language which ministers have adopted in speaking of the preparations of Prussia. They admit that she enters the field with great advantages. They dwell with pleasure upon the extent of her power, the excellence of her spirit, and the vigor and alacrity of her preparations. They do not seem to despair of another attempt against France, though Prussia commences the war alone. We are the more surprised and pleased at this language because we cannot but recollect the manner in which they ridiculed the attempt to resist the power of Bonaparte made by Austria and Russia, and the epithets of frantic and foolish which they attached to the last confederacy.

Saxony and Hesse have made common cause with Prussia, and Bonaparte has no hopes of making either of them commit, even if they were so disposed which they are not, the same act of treachery which the king of Bavaria committed against Austria. The Hessians universally allowed to be among the first troops in Europe, have joined the Prussians about thirty housand strong; the Saxons can bring into the field about double the number, but we will estimate their force at only thirty thousand men. The Swedes could add 25,000 more to the assistance of the Prussians—thus the Prussian allies will be able to afford an effective force of about 80,000 men. The Prussians have already entered Saxony, their force in that quarter is estimated at one hundred thousand men, under the command of Prince Hohenlohe, they have crossed the Elbe near Dresden, and are advancing to the Saxon frontiers, in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Elbe. On the frontiers of Westphalia, the Prussian force is between 30 & 40 000 men greater than any that can at present be opposed to it in that quarter. It is said that Fulda, has been occupied by a Prussian detachment; if so, they are at a very short distance from the French troops—That the Russians will be able to take part in the first operations of the war we scarcely believe;—they are certainly on their march and 80,000 are already arrived at Brodi and Belitz; they are to cross the Oder at Brieg, Breslau, and Gros Glogau. The French occupy the following positions; Augereau's corps is stationed in a semi-circular direction from the Sieg to the Mein and the Neckar: Mortier's occupies a position on the western side of Franconia, his left reaching to Wurtzburg—Bernadette's which is the nearest to the Prussian army in Saxony, is cantoned on a line extending from Bamberg to Nuremberg. The first blow is expected to be struck between Bareuth and Coburg, it being supposed to be Bonaparte's intention to make a rapid and sudden irruption into Saxony. Others think that he will not enter Saxony first, but push into the electorate of Hesse. It were to be wished perhaps that he may adopt the latter determination. Of the force of the French we have no accurate accounts. There are eight divisions, and we shall not perhaps be very wide of the mark in estimating them 130 or 140 thousand men. But these cannot in the first instance be brought to act against Prussia, unless we can suppose that Bonaparte is so sure of remaining at peace with Austria, as to render it unnecessary for him to keep any great force on Austrian frontiers. We see his attempting to consolidate and cajole Austria—he has sent back the Austrian prisoners, and it is even said that he has evacuated Brannau. But he cannot imagine that Austria will remain at peace, should a favorable opening be made for going to war. Already do we see that she has announced her regiments, to be more than complete, a notification calculated to produce the double effect of encouraging Prussia and of proving to France that she is not to be despised. In contemplating too the amount of the force which France can bring to act against Prussia, it must not be forgotten that besides keeping a very large army in Bavaria and Swabia, she must occupy Naples with at least fifty thousand men, if she means to preserve the possession of that kingdom.

Bonaparte, in a letter to the prince Primate, is anxious to impress a belief that he has no intention of exercising any superiority over the members of the Rhenish Confederacy. He seems to think it necessary to tranquilize them under the present circumstances.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

The affairs of Europe present at the present moment an aspect wholly inexplicable. While lord Lauderdale continues in Paris, engaged in discussions with a view to an accommodation between Great Britain and France, the differences between the courts of London and Berlin are said to be upon the point of being completely adjusted, the French and Prussian armies are expected every day to come to blows, and a new coalition is talked of, the first feature of which would of course be a subsidy to support the military exertions of Prussia—Though under these circumstances it is difficult to decide what may be the event, we are of opinion that there will be no coalition.

It is not long since it was represented that the attitude of resistance taken by Prussia had for its object the maintainance of her assumed possession of Hanover, the restitution of which was demanded by Bonaparte, to enable him to purchase peace with Britain. It was hardly to be supposed that the British government would give a subsidy, or be desirous to form a coalition for the purpose of preserving to the king of Prussia a territory which we ourselves claimed from France, as an indispensible preliminary to peace. But it seems the demand of the restitution of Hanover by Bonaparte was coupled with other demands of cessions from the immediate dominions of Prussia; and that the cabinet of Berlin

is willing to give up Hanover to its rightful owner, on condition that we will aid his Prussian majesty in maintaining the integrity of his states. This last appears now the sole object of the coalition which some are so sanguine as to speak of. If the aggrandizement of France and its dependencies were not equally to be deprecated from whatever quarter it may be made, we should hold it to be a satisfaction which the independent powers of Europe owe to themselves to look in silence on any oppression or spoliation Prussia may suffer from the power which her own dastardly conduct in the late war placed in a situation to trample upon her. If, however, the exertions which the cabinet of Berlin is at last compelled to make, afford a prospect of the deliverance of Europe, it would be politic to support them from whatever motives they may proceed. But what are the present prospects from a new coalition? Three Prussian armies, amounting altogether to 100,000 men, are assembled in Saxony, Franconia, and Westphalia. A corps of reserve of 25,000 is to be formed at Custrin on the Oder, 40 miles beyond Berlin. It is said, a strong Russian force will form an encampment in Silesia, and that other bodies of Russians are at hand in Poland. But all this is very far from a new coalition. Austria is said to have made astonishing efforts towards restoring her shattered armies, and retrieving the general calamities of the late war. But she seems to have no notion of committing her half recruited strength to the hazard of annihilation, by engaging in a new coalition.

If the king of Prussia consents to restore Hanover to its lawful sovereign, it is probably in consequence of the pressure of the claims of Bonaparte upon him, and the unceasing exertions of our most faithful and honorable ally the king of Sweden. This restitution is, of course, sufficient to induce a cessation of the hostile measures adopted by us with respect to Prussia. But it does not follow that we will be ready to grant subsidies which the king of Prussia may pocket, or to form coalitions which he may desert and betray as soon as an opportunity offers of making peace with France, and participating with that power in the plunder of its neighbors. It will probably turn out, that the differences between France and Prussia are of a mere private nature, touching the interest of the two states, and that they will be adjusted without an appeal to arms, or at least without much bloodshed. It is likely that France is averse to the formation of the northern confederacy, and that schemes of the Prussian cabinet has led to the existing differences, as well as the demands of cessions. If a new coalition is formed, and a general war on the point of commencing those engaged in it are entitled at least to the praise of impenetrable secrecy and reserve; for there has not been, till this moment, any appearance of concert, nor is there even now any preparation which would lead the French government to believe that such a design is in agitation.

It is stated in the most recent accounts that Palm, the bookseller of Nuremberg, whose murder we noticed in our last, was offered his pardon on condition of giving up the author of the obnoxious publication—but he bravely disdained to save himself by betraying the trust reposed in him!!! His fate has excited a sensation in Germany which proves that country to be yet sensible to the emotions that ought to be excited in every free and generous nation by so foul a deed. We are rejoiced to find that the terror of French violence has not such influence as to prevent the strongest expressions of these emotions. A subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the family of Palm, and there was every appearance that a sufficient sum would be collected to afford a comfortable provision for those whom the murder of this illustrious victim has left destitute. We trust this example of the friends of freedom in Germany will be followed, in this country, with an ardor calculated to shew how we are capable of estimating the generous devotion of so noble a martyr to the great cause of which we are the leaders.

From a late estimation it appears that the expences of lord Nelson's funeral amounted to 14,000*l* 11*s* 6*d* and those of Mr. Pitt to 6045*l* 2*s* 6*d*.

BALTIMORE, November 26.

Arrived, English brig Clyde, Garns, 16 days from Aux Cayes. Passed a ship in the bay, from Oporto, bound up. Captain G. confirms the account received of the revolution in Hayti, and assassination of Dessalines. Christophe has been appointed to the chief command.

Also, sch'r Favorite, Pollard, 25 days from Havanna.

Also, schooner Roby, Wilson, 38 days from St. Jago de Cuba. Was spoken by the British brig Ferret, off Cumberland harbor, and had hatches, boxes, letters, &c. broken open, and detained 8 hours.

NORFOLK, November 20.

Captain Sherman, arrived here from Malaga, informs, that early in September, as the U. S. schooner Enterprize, captain Porter, passed Algesiras, he was fired at and attacked by SEVEN Spanish gun-boats, upon which he bore down on them until within hail without returning their fire: but finding that they still continued firing, notwithstanding his colors were hoisted, he poured into the DONS a few broadsides, which made them lurk into their skulking-holes.

Arrived, schooner Hannah Loretta, Sherman, 55 days from Malaga, bound for Philadelphia, put in for provisions. Sept. 16, in latitude 22, 48, long. 39, was boarded by the British frigate Latona, having under convoy 26 sail of the Cork homeward bound W. India fleet. Left at Malaga, ships Beulah, Atkins, of Boston; Huron, Stillman, New-York;—barque Active, Richardson, Philadelphia;—brigs Felicity, Boyd; Sophronia Bird, for the north of Europe; Susan and Polly, Shaw, do; Friendship, Taggart, uncertain; Lucretia, Morris, New-York; Ann, Simmons, Boston; Morning Star, Bennet, New-York; Venus, Barrel, Europe; Alonzo, Alny, New-York; Daniel and Mary, Foster, Boston; schooner Maryland, Mary, Howett, of and for this port, in 5 days.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Departed this life last evening, in the 66th year of his age, captain RICHARD CONWAY, an old and very respectable inhabitant of this town. His remains w[illegible]

[illegible], on Thursday evening, to make arrangements for the ensuing season the following gentlemen were chosen managers:

Nicholas Fitzhugh
Lewis Deblois
Henry K. May
George Youngs
William D Simms
William Fowle.

COMMERCIAL.

The American trade with the British West India colonies has heretofore been carried on under the restrictions of the proclamations of the different governors for six months continuance: We now find that an act of parliament has been passed taking it from the governors and placing it in the king in council—who have issued an order for permitting the trade for twelve months from the 17th of September 1806, to ports where custom-houses are established; and confining the articles to Staves, Lumber of all sorts, and the different kinds of Pulse, Grain, Flour and Fish, under the denomination of provisions.—There appears a material difference between the proclamations above referred to, and the Orders of the king in council;—which if we are correct in our construction of them, is of importance to those concerned in the trade. The proclamations always pointed out the different articles which were admissable, and declared that vessels bringing any others than such, would be seized; and stated that Rum and Molasses would only be permitted to be taken in return. The productions admitted are such as we have mentioned above: But the Orders of the king says, "Staves, Lumber, and all sorts of provisions, (excepting beef, pork, and butter,) are permitted. We think there are several kinds of "provisions," which may be sent in addition to the usual ones, not to be ranked with the exceptions; and for returns we are allowed to bring the productions of the colony, "except cocoa, coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo." We may safely therefore add to the usual ones, several others; such as Pimento Dye-woods, Hides &c. and the Orders differ from the proclamations in having no penalty attached to them. The commercial regulations for the West Indies are extended to the new conquered colony of Buenos Ayres.

MARKETS.—At Trinidad the 16th of October, American provisions of every class extremely scarce; flour 24 dollars and not a barrel for sale. Fish 8 dollars, Rice 10, Beef and Pork none. Lumber of every description scarce and dear.

At Charleston, 25th ultimo, Upland Cotton was at 28 cents, Sea-Island 30 to 36. Beef, cargo, No. 1, 12 dollars; No. 2, 10 dollars. Northern Pork twelve dollars.

(Boston Paper.)

FEMALE FECUNDITY.

The following is an extraordinary example of female fecundity, related by the Prussian Gazette:—The wife of a surgeon in Silesia, of the name of Dopser, has brought into the world, after two marriages, 44 children.—She was married at the age of 17, to this surgeon, was brought to bed 19 times during the marriage, and at eleven times gave him eleven children; of six times, twelve children; three at once; and at the 4th time 4. The total of of these nineteen lyings-in, produced them 30 children, i. e. 27 boys and 3 girls, who were all baptized. The first husband having died at the age of 42, the wife married a second time. She brought into the world during the second marriage, at the first lying-in, three boys; at the second, 5; and at the third, 6. Thus, at three lyings-in, 14 boys were brought into the world; but they were dead. Of all these children two only are left her. This extraordinary woman is only 47 years of age, and still continues to support her reputation of fecundity. She enjoys perfect health, and is always in good humor.

From the Boston Repertory.

TO FRIENDSHIP.

"O et præsidium, et dulce decus meum!"

Yes! well I know thy magic charm,
Tou fairest form in fancy's eye,
Thine arm is stronger than the storm,
Thy bosom than adversity.

To know thy name is Cesar's lot,
But Maro kneels before thy shrine;
Thy home is oft the lowly cot,
A garb of state is seldom thine.

When evening lent her summer shade,
To screen thy charms from envy's view,
Thro' some sequester'd walk I've stray'd
And tho't when first those charms I knew.

In earlier days I saw thy smiles,
But did not dare to follow thee;
I fear'd lest all thy ways were wiles,
I deem'd thou wert mere fantasy.

For Age oft told me to believe
Thou wert some wilder'd poet's dream;
Some phantom glimmering to deceive,
As vapors shed their evening gleam.

And once I felt an influence bland,
And fondly tho't 'twere thine sweet maid;
But Int'rest wav'd her golden wand,
Bound in the spell, the vision fled!

But when I knew thee, all divine,
O, how I lov'd thy sacred name!
I thought the vestal fire were thine,
Which burns a pure perpetual flame.

Let him whom sensual joys delight,
Who never bow'd at friendship's shrine,
Screen his dark form in kindred night,
And smooth his furrow'd front with wine.

Say, shall I grasp the racy bowl,
And cease awhile my cares to know,
When Friendship's fire can warm my soul,
And dry the tears of keenest woe!

Muse, shall I throw my lyre away,
Or burst the cords in wild despair,
When friendship bids the wonted lay,
And when that lay can sooth my care?

O no! her balm let Friendship pour,
That oft has stopt my rising sigh,
For tho' my boyhood scene is o'er,
I've quaff'd the tears of sympathy.

O Muse! the boon I crave bestow,
Or else receive thy lyre again,
The cords are all too high for woe,
Nor will they sound the lofty strain.

Give me to sing of Friendship's flame,
No other theme my hope shall prove,
Nor will I sigh at Delia's name,
Nor envy him whose harp is LOVE.

Ruffia Sheetings.
100 pieces entitled to debenture,
For sale by
John G. Ladd.
November 28. d

NOTICE.
The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.
The Proprietors.

CARR'S
Stranger in Ireland.
A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Pocket Almanacks,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.
November 28.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney,
} *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 2awtf

Salt and Queens Ware.
2,400 bushels coarse Liverpool Salt, and 24 crates Queens Ware assorted, on board the schooner Union, captain Josiah Bacon, lying at Ricketts & Newton's wharf. Apply to the captain on board, or to
Bonsal & Ricketts.
November 27 6t

Advertisement.

RAN AWAY from the employment of the subscriber, the 24th of last October, a Negro Man, named SAM—he appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a dark mulatto, has a scar under one of his eyes, believed to be the left, speaks quick and has a kind of stammer in speaking—had a long black coat, blue trousers, light jacket, and a sheeting shirt, with sundry other cloaths. He belongs to some estate below and was under the direction of Mr. Thomas Irvin, from whom I hired him for a year. He has a wife at Mr. David Jamieson's, in Caroline county, it is suspected he may be lurking in that neighborhood. Whoever will apprehend him shall have a reward of TEN DOLLARS upon delivering him to me in Alexandria.

Robert Smith.
November 26. 3aw2w*

Hardware.
PATON & BUTCHER'S,
Have received by the ship LEONIDAS *Captain* M'KINZEY, *from* LIVERPOOL, *a complete assortment of*
IRONMONGERY:
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Crowley steel, No. 3, Millington,
Ditto, of very superior quality
Tin Plate, in boxes
Shovels and Spades
Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one handle
Patent ditto
Penknives, and black tip and ivory handle Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.
ALSO,
For sale, at the tan-yard of EZRA KINSEY *and Co.*
Two thousand Spanish Hides.
September 22. eod2woaw2m

Fall Goods.
JOHN LLOYD,
Has received per the Leonidas, and William and John,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS,
Which will be sold on the usual terms.
November 3. d6teo3w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *James Smith Deblois*, late purser of the United States frigate Constitution, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are

October 20. 1awtlJ

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, to whom *Adam Douglass*, of the town of Winchester, has conveyed certain property, as trustees for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall accede to the terms particularized in the deed of conveyance, *hereby give notice*, that they will proceed on the 15th day of December next, to carry into effect the trust to them confided, by disposing of the property and distributing the proceeds among the creditors according to the terms of the above mentioned deed of trust, and in such a manner as they or a majority of those who shall accede thereto shall direct.

Henry St. G. Tucker,
Alfred H. Powell.

November 25. 2aw 15th Dec

PUBLIC SALE

Will positively be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 12th day of December next,

The Tract of Land whereon Thomas Pollard, sen. lived, in the county of Fairfax, on Popeshead Creek, containing about 550 acres. It is a valuable plantation, and lies about 20 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from George-Town. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.—One half of the purchase to be paid upon the execution of the deed in cash, or young negroes valued at cash price, and two years will be allowed for the ballance.

October 28. (28) law

Lost or Mislaid,

A *CERTIFICATE* for 25 shares of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, from No. 5698 to 5722 inclusive—20 of which were indorsed as transferred to *Paul Busti*, on the 27th March, 1802. This Certificate is suspected to have been lost in Baltimore some time between last February and this day. Information thereof, given to the office of the above company, or to this office, will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 15. law6w

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply

H HOOE.

July 28. law

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. eo

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on *Monday* the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 20 d3t.aw

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *John Dunlap*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 19th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November, 1806.

Samuel Craig,
Wm. Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

November 19. 2aw6w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the executors,

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at *Herndon's* tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on *FRIDAY*, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia: also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, and my Farm called *Clark's*, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4. eods

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, (if not otherwise disposed of) on the first day of December next,

A NEAT two story *BRICK HOUSE*, on King-street, now in the occupancy of Mr. William Douglass. The house is twenty-five feet front, containing two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor, and a well finished garret.—There is an excellent Brick Kitchen and every other necessary back building.—Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

November 10. 2aw1stDec

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON's TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 4th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred and Roberts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Hough* and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg,

on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Comm'rs.*

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov. 4.) 2aw8w

Second Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of *John Hickman and Co.* late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said Hickman and Co. duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

THE above Dividend is postponed in consequence of several creditors not having come forward with their accounts. This is therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days from this date, I am required to make a dividend, and all those whose claims are not handed in, properly proven, on or before that time will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6. eo

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker* for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3w&oawtf

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT *DWELLING-HOUSE*, on Duke-street, near the collector's office—Also the House, at present occupied by myself.

Gurden Chapin.

November 21. eo3w

Bank of Potomac,

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of three and an half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the last half year, which will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

3taw3w

Turnpike Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that an election will be held for a President, four Directors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year, at the house of John Gooding, in Fairfax county, on the first Monday in December next.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer*
Of L. R. Turnpike Company.

November 17. 2aw1stDec

☞ *REMOVAL.*

The Subscriber has removed his Store to King street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

Where he has for Sale,

By the piece or package, some of which are entitled to dk

- Burlaps, oznaburgs and ticklenburgs,
- Hessians and brown rolls,
- White and brown platillas,
- Round & white yarn lowlass,
- Bocadillas and quadruple Silesias,
- German shirting and sheeting linens,

Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchestry,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Plains, kerseys, and Kendal cottons
Rose and striped blankets,
Worsted and mill'd hose,
Cotton and silk ditto
Plain and furniture dimities
Chintzes and calicoes,
Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed ginghams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dimities,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders laces and edgings
An elegant assortment of ribbands
Satins, lutestrings, pelongs and sarsnets
Silk, picnic and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Leghorn bonnets
7/4 and 4/4 Irish linens
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored threads
Durants, wildboars and bombazetts
Russia sheetings and ravens ducks
Gurrahs, baftas, copas and mamoodies
Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs
Fresh imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
M, F, FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpowder, in kegs

And a variety of other articles all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11. s tu&th

☞ CASH, and the highest price given for Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Will be Sold,

On very moderate terms if applied for immediately 5 or 6 thorough bred

BROOD MARES,

Which have been bred from the very best stock, and most approved crosses in Virginia, also four or five very capital and

High-bred Colts,

Which were gotten by the celebrated English horses Bedford, Clifden, Dare Devil, & Punch.——Pedigrees of the Mares and Colts will be furnished to purchasers.

ALSO—*Will be Sold,*

On moderate terms the thorough bred and elegant stallion

CANDIDATE,

For which 1000 dollars was refused at a year old. He is a beautiful blood bay of great bone and figure, and will make a capital horse for the Western country. At the same place may be had from thirty to forty head of sheep consisting of Muttons and Lambs.

Be pleased to apply at Ravensworth to

JOHN BOWEN,
Manager.

Nov, 26. 1w3w.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Assurance Society, against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, held at the General Office, on the 30th of September, 1806, the following Resolution was adopted, which is by order of the Board published for the information of the persons concerned, viz:

A GREAT variety of causes having concurred to render it inconvenient and impracticable to complete the revaluation of those buildings in the towns and in the country, which had been insured prior to the 30th of January, 1805, at the period limited by the last resolution of the Board on that subject.

Resolved, therefore, that the special agents of this Society be allowed till the first day of December next inclusive, to complete the revaluation of all buildings which have been insured as aforesaid, within the districts and owns for which they may have been severally appointed; and that no further indulgence, hereafter, will be extended to those members of the Society, who shall fail to have their buildings revalued, on or before the said first day of December next.

Alexander M'Rea, *Pres. M. A. S.*

Teste,

Lewis M Rivalain, C. B. D.

October 8. [N.24.] 1aw3t

Just Published,

BY ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street,

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES
Of FREDERICK the Second,
KING OF PRUSSIA,

And of his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends: Collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that Prince. Translated from the French of *Dieudonne Thiebault*, Professor of *Belles Lettres*, in the Academy of Berlin—Printed on fine wove paper, with a good type, in two volumes, octavo. Price, in boards, four dollars—bound in sheep, five dollars—bound in calf and elegantly gilt, six dollars.

Just Received, and for Sale as above,

Goldsmith's History of England, abridged for the use of schools.

Do. do. of Rome.

Webster's Grammar, Clark's Nepos, Mair's Introduction, Tooke's Pantheon. Ruled Music Paper, and English and German Almanacs, for 1807—

And the following Law Books:

Bacon's abridgement, 7 vols. Price $37 50 cents.

Espinasse's reports, 3 vols. $9

Dallas's reports, 3 vols. $15

East's reports, 8 vols. complete, $30

Wilson's law lectures, 3 vols. $10 50 cts.

Sullivan's lectures, $3

Peake's nisi prius, 2ds.

—— Evidence, in boards, 2ds. 25 cts.

R. Gray,

Has lately published, a new and elegant edition, greatly enlarged, of

Modern Philosophers; or Terrible Tractoration:

A Poem, addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London, by Christopher Caustic M. D. A. S. S. Price, in boards, 2 dollars—in plain sheep, 2 dollars 50 sents—in calf and elegantly gilt, 3 dollars.

Life and Pontificate of Leo the tenth, by William Roscoe, in 4 volumes, octavo. Price in boards, 10 dollars—in sheep, 12 dollars—in calf and gilt, 14 dollars.

ON HAND,

A large stock of Books, in the different branches of science and literature, and a very extensive assortment of School Books, and other articles suitable for country sales.

November 4. d3t&oaw1stJan

DR. REES's
CYCLOPÆDIA,
VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.